NEW YOR' HERALD.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheopius and des-

ADVERTISEMENTS renered every day.

AMPREMENTS PRINTS STREETING

BROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway - THE RIVALS - DON'T

RIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway-Young Hingles on The

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-Camille-Lind Mr Five WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-Wild Date-Kill OR

LAGRA FERNES VAR ETIES, Budway-Tie Man

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 412 droadway -- Poor Pillion by Toodian by the Wood & Marse Printing Committee. WOOD'S MINERELLS, 44 Broadway-Ermopian Mix-

KRILER'S RMPISE HALL, 505 Broadway - Biblical and Miscollankous Pablicaux - Vocal & Instrumental Music,

BUCKLEY'S HALL, 539 Broadway - DIORAMA OF THE BAY DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 Broadway-Valuable Palatings and Statumer-Martyrdom of Huss. &c.

New York, Tuesday, Jane 10, 1856.

Malls for Europe.
NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to merrow morning.

The Busano (orinted in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herand will be received at the following places

LOSDON - Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

FARS - Co. Pisce de la Bourse.

LIVENPOOL - de. Co. 7 Rumford street.

LIVENPOOL - John Hunter, 12 Exchange street. East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrage the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News

A Kansas meeting was held last night, at the Broadway Tabernacle, A. J. Bleecker, Esq., in the chair. There were about three thousand persons present, and a collection was raised amounting to over two thousand dollars. Governor Reeder, .or whom the meeting had been called, was absent, but his place was supplied by several others, reports of whose speeches will be found elsewhere.

The various democratic committees and clubs of this city held meetings last evening to perfect ar rangements for the grand ratification on Wednesday. The hard shells, in their alliance with the softs, de net display much arder.

The hard and soft Democratic State Convention for the selection of an electoral ticket and candidates for State officers, will be held at Syracuse on

The Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, on its return from Cincinnati, visited Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland yesterday forencon. Mr. Buchanan, in a brief address to the club, said that he most heartily approved the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Con-

In the United States Senate vesterday Mr. Trum bull, of Illinois, introduced his bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial government of Kansas and the laws passed by its Legislature, and extend over the dis tracted Territory the government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion between Mesers Trombuil and Donglas concerning the merits of the Nebraska act, on motion of the latter the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Adams' bill amending the naturalization Mr. Foot made a speech, criticising the action of the late Navai Retiring Board, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned. The House, being without a ouerum transacted no business. It appears from e House journal of Saturday's proceedings, that on that day Mr. Edwards, of New York, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the removal of the seat of government from Washington to some point in Ohio, within five miles of Cincin nati. As there was no quorum in the House on Saturday, it is not very clear how the motion got upon the record, and it will probably be expunged therefrom as soon as a sufficient number of member to form a quorum leave off President making and attend to public business.

Deputy Marshals Nevins, De Angelis and Helms yesterday proceeded down the bay in a steamboat and seized the brig Bremer, which cleared on Satur day for St. Thomas, on suspicion of being a slaver She was found to be fitted up and loaded as vesselengaged in the slave traffic usually are, and she was towed up to the Atlantic dock, where she now lies in the custody of the revenue cutter Washington A list of the names of the officers and crew of the brig, with other particulars concerning the vessel and her capture, are given in another column of to

Owing to a misprint in yesterday's HERALD, we announced that Senator Douglas would address a public meeting in Philadelphia last night. The meeting, responsive to the nomination of Mr. Bu chanan, comes off this evening, and Mr. Douglas, Gen. Cass and Mr. Cobb, are expected to speak on the occasion.

Nothing of general interest transpired at the meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen last evening. A resolution granting leave to the American Institute to hold a cattle show in Ha milton square, next October, was adopted in both

In the Roard of Supervisors last evening a reso lation to provide law books for the Surrogate's office, at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars, was presented and referred. The bill of J. Bloomfield, for repairing and rebinding books in the Marine Court-\$717 25-was also referred, and the

Board adjourned till Wednesday.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1.800 a 2.000 bales, closing firm, with a reduced stock offering for sale. Middling uplands were quoted at 11c., though some sales were reported at 10%c.; just at the close it was stated that no lines of any pespectable amount could be had under 11e Flour was again active, with free sales for export, &c., at full prices, although receipts for Saturday and Sunday had reached about 30,000 barrels. Wheat was firm for prime qualities, and dull for inferior grades. A cargo of prime Southern white was sold at \$1 72, prime Jersey red at \$1 624, and Milwarkie red at \$1 39. The receipts were also arge. Corn was in fair demand. Prime white was scarce, and held above the views of buyers. A cargo of good yellow sold at 570 Northern rye sold at 80c. a 81c. Pork opened \$18 50, and closed at \$18 75 a \$18 875 for mess, and \$15 7: for prime. Sugars continued in good demand, both by jobbers and refiners; the sales embraced about 1,200 blas. Cuba muscovado, and 300 boxes brown Hayang, at mies stated elsewhere; the market closed at an actuance of about ic. over Saturday's prices Freights vere quite steady; to Liverpool wheat in bags was to 'en at 7d. for immediate shipment, and corn, in bulk, for July, at 64c.; bacon at 25s. flour at 2s. 42d. a 2s. 6.; and uncompressed cotton

The Crists of the Presidency-The Coming

The celebrated philosopher of the weather on Brooklyn Heights, Professor Meriam, on almost any sultry summer afternoon, when heavy clouds are rolling up in the Wes', black and threatening, and the quick lightning begins to tlash and flicker over them; and we

will tell you that a storm is brewing; that we

may soon expect to be in the midst of a rattling commotion of the elements, and that earthquakes are about.

The same infallible symptoms in the political borizon foreshadow a gathering storm on the Presidential question, and, peradventure, an earthquake far beyond the reach of the philesophy even of the Brooklya clerk of the weather. Upon the Cincinnati nomination, Captain Rynders and his echoes all over the country have given us a touch of democratic thunder and lightning; but there are mutter. ings and flickerings in the distant horizon of a deeper portent than the little sixpounder of the Empire Club. With the country upon the verge of civil strite and political chaos, rasulting from the debaucheries and corruption of this wicked and imbecile Pierce administration, the opposition forces are preparing to take the field. They have only to shake off the secondary abstractions and obstractions which divide them into several factions, and unite upon some common popular name, and some broad and popular platform, in order to make the Presidential contest the hottest, the flercest, the most remerkable and exciting siace the first election of Jefferson, or the later and more extraordigary election of Old Tip; ecance and Tyler, too.

Upon the threshold of this canvass, with the door yet only half open, we cannot subscribe to the folly of pronouncing the battle already lost and won. We await the action of our New York Anti-Slavery Know Nothing Convention of the 12th instant, and of the Philadelphia Combined Anti-Slavery Convention of the 17th. With an abundance of loose materials for the organization of a new and powerful party, there is still but one policy for the opposition, with any prospect of success-the simple policy of consolidation—the simple, practical plan of operations which carried. like a hurricane, the grand revolutionary election of 1840. A new, fresh and popular man, a simple, popular, comprehensive platform, a general fusion of all the outside forces against the continuance of this Pierce dynasty, and in favor of a new administration, and a new division, out-and-out, from stem to stern, of the public offices and the public plunder will do. It is not too late for this; for the abounding revolutionary elements of the country may be readily amalgamated. Look at those splendid columns of Potomac merble which uphold the dome of the House of Representative at Washington. This marble is nothing more than a concrete of pebbles of all sorts of shapes, sizes and colors; yet by some of the subtle agencies of nature they have been welded into a solid rock. So, too, through the subtle agencies of this revolutionary reaction, which this Pierce administration has set in motion, and with the "cohesive power of the public plunder," may all the various and apparently incongraous opposition elements of the North be welded to-

Between the present crisis and that which closed the unfortunate administration of Martin Van Buren, there is in some respects a striking resemblance. Between the downward career of Van Buren and the downward tendencies of Pierce, the parallel is almost perfect. In 1836 Van Buren came into power almost without an effort on the part of the democracy. Early in 1837 he took the downhill road, and with the subsequent State elections of '38, 39, and '40 his downward progress received a new impulse, till he was thrown, as from the glaciers of the Alps, with the crashing avalanche of 1840. So with Mr. Pierce. His electien in 1852 by States, was almost unanimous. The change of a few thousand votes would have made it uparimous. But in 1853 the reaction in the public mind began, and in the succeeding State elections of '54 and '55 this reaction had extended to a decisive popular inpeachment of his corrupt and imbscils admini-tration. His late desperate efforts to rally unon the Crampton enlistment farce, upon the Central American imbroglio, Padre Viiil and General Walker, have only made him the standing joke even of the Cincinnati Convention. With the warning of 1840, his party at least have had the wisdom to avoid another Van Buren experiment before the American people.

The general result of this Pierce administra. tion has been a popular revolution, in which both the old parties of the country have been shattered into fragments. There is no whis party, there is no democratic party, in its Jacksonian signification. For three years past the Pierce administration has been in a popular minority. The people have been moving and calling for a change. Hence the revolutionary upheaving of the Know Nothings - hence the successes of the Seward nigger worshippersanything for a change-anything, rather than a further continuance of this weak, wisked, corrupt, shameless and reckless Pierce adminis ration. The election of the Speaker at Washington has afforded an indication of the revolutionary tendencies of Pierce's follies ard imbecilities. The civil war in Kansas, and the late scenes of blood and ruffisnism at Wash ington may be traced to the same fruitful source of general demoralization. The nigger drivers of the democratic party, taking the alarm from these terrible symptoms of a general popular revolt, have nominated one of the most respectable, experienced and amiable old statesmen of their party as their champion for the November contest; but he is still nothing more nor less than the nominated successor of Pierce, fully committed to all those filibustering projects abroad, and all those insurrectionary measures at home, which will make the administration of Buchanan only a continnation and an aggravation of the administra-

Doring the last week or so we have been attentively watching the course of the opposition press in reference to their plan of operations in this impending struggle. They have indicated little or nothing touching any pracical system of action. There have been here and there some paltry meetings and converticles upon Know Nothingiam and niggeriam. and other things; but next to nothing has been done towards bringing the opposition forces together. But what do they want? A freeb and popular man, with no other playfor a than the Diclaration of Independence, the

tion of Pierce.

administration, and a new division of the public plander one hundred millions a year. Nothing more. Mr. Jefferson was elected in his day upon a test question between him and the imbecile administration of his predecessor. So it was with General Jackson against John Quincy Adams, and so it was, in a more striking degree, in the overwhelming election of General Harrison. The true plan of the opposition forces is the plan of 1840-the sinking of all party lines, all factions, all abstractions, all old leaders, old notions, and old trumpery, in a general demand for a new administration upon the merits of a common candidate and a common cause, higher than niggeriem and deeper than Know Nothingism. It might be high enough and deep enough and broad enough and strong enough to support all the isms and all the floating opposition materials in a general movement to "crush out" the Pierce dynasty while yet the iron is hot.

Among the various newspapers of the oppo sition camps we find various names brought forward for this momentous struggle with our Pierce filibustering and nigger driving democracy. The most prominent among these names are Judge McLean and Governor Chass of Ohio, Speaker Banks and Senator Samzer of Massachusetts, W. H. Seward and George Law of New York. Stockton of New Jersey, Houston of Texas, and Col. Fremont of South Carolina. All these, with scarcely an exception but the last, we hold to be sectional, partisan, unseasonable and unavailable. Judge McLean, like Mr. Buchanan, has been a standing aspirant for twenty years; but one such highly respectable old gentleman is enough at a time. From the tone of the opposition newspaper press, especially at the Northwest, and from what we see and hear about us from day to day, Col. Fremont, who is a fresh man, whose life is full of romantic exploits and daring adventures which have male a strong impression upon the public mind, who is a man of fine education and fine talents, who has no personal or party grudges to reconcile, no old speeches or resolutions to cripple him, and no old conflicting partizan associations of any kind to be trumped up against him, seems to be the true champion for all the factions of the opposition. Opposed to the extension of slavery, he is not a nigger worshipper-he is not a Catholic-he is not a Know Nothing: but in opposition to this Pierce dynasty, they all may fuse upon him as upon a compromise. where each surrenders something that all may

We turn over these suggestions to the Auti-Slavery Know Nothing Convention which meets in this city on the 12th; and to the grand nigger worshippers' Convention, which meets in Philadelphia on the 17th. Our advice is gratis, without money and without price. Disposed to see justice done both to the democracy and to the opposition, it would be a pity with such abundant resources for a splendid fight, to see the election go by default. The thickening clouds and the increasing thunder and ligtning about us, portend a tremendous tempert. With the majority of the people on their side, it is for the opposition torces to say who it is that is to ride upon this political whirlwind and direct the storm.

CHIVALRY- NORTH AND SOUTH .- In reference to the letter about Brooks and Webb dining together, the Courier and Enquirer remarks :-We speak advisedly when we say that the letter is a tissue of misrepresentations. The dinner at Governor Aisin's, instead of bring "given for the express purpose of bringing them (Worb and Brooks) together," wook place upon the 24th of May, upon invitations issued and accepted two days before Brooks' assuit upon Sumner's Again, that dinner was on Saturday the 24th, while General Webb's letter was not mained at Washington and I Sunday, and was not published until Pusslay merning! On this occasion it so happened that General Webb and Mr. Brooks did not meet until after dinner was over, and the guest's shout to senavate and then only the and Mr. Brooks also how meet until after duline was over and the guests shout to separate and then only the ordinary civilities were interchanged, Mr. Brooks takin, censsion to say that he came to late and had not time to approach and speak to General Webb, before the guests were ushered into diamer. So much for the falsehood tha

Mr. Brooks has made any public boast, which, we vento:
to say, he never did.

We are equally certain that Mr. Brooks never made, of catted to be made, any such communication to it Charleston Courier, because the writer of this hear Governor Alkin say that the letter was satisfactory, an Charleston Courser, because the writer of this heard Governor Alkin say that the letter was satisfactory, and because we know that the Governor repeatedly stated in the House of Representatives, without any reserve. That he had communicated to General Webb that Mr. Brooks took no exceptions to that letter. We also know to know the control of the con

This is putting an uncommonly fine point upon it. Colonel Webb cannot deny that he dined with Mr. Brooks two days after the as sauit (which took place on the 22d); nor does he explain away his conduct at the dinner table, in interchanging the ordinary civilities with Brooks. The only point in fact which the Colonel really denies is that the dinner was given by Governor Aikin for the purpose of bringing the two together. The invitations it seems, were issued two days before the aseault, and consequently before the estrange-

ment between these types of chivalry. Brooks, it will be remembered, sent Quit man -"an old school fellew"-to Webb to ask, did he say the outrage was "dastardly?" And Webb, with a fine Pickwickian sense of honor. replied that he did not use any such term; that "he had described and condemned the outrage in the strongest language he could use, but had intentionally avoided personalities." Upon this Brocks declared himself quite satisfied, though the letter which Colonel Webb did write, without using strong words, distinctly indicated that Brooks was a coward and a rufflan, and couldn't be anything else, brought up

Some time since, a famous New York politician, in a political speech delivered in this city, speeringly alluded to a brother in the craft as "a man whom a woman kept." The "man" was abroad at the time. The speaker shortly went abroad, too, and they met. The "man" sent a demand for explanation. The politician replied gracefully and smilingly that he really meant nothing personal. And with this the "man"-like our friend Carolina Brooks-expressed himself perfectly satisfied. As Touchstone says, "All degrees you may arold but the lie direct, and you may avoid that, too, with an "if." When the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an "if," se, "if I said so, then you said so," and they Conglication of the United States, a domand I should hands and were irelated

KANSAS-AN OPEN QUESTION .- Mr. GOVERNOR Reeder desires to see the North invade Kansas and with a view to render the invasion effec tual, calls for a rally of 10,000 men, and a vo-

luntary contribution of two millions of dollars. We are of opinion that if the country contains two millions of money and ten thousand men that can be turned to no better account than to be made food for powder, they had better be sent to Mexico than to Kansas. An army of that strength, backed with that much money, would certainly conquer the whole of Mexico, add it to the republic, and free the people of that region from priestly supervision even faster than the Comonfort government can do.

Kansas is and ought to be an open question. and an open Territory. Let everybody go there; the nigger drivers with their niggers, the nigger worshippers without: and once there, let them fight it out thoroughly. They have no business to torment us here with the futile clamor of their petty squabbles. Let those who take an interest in the matter go thither at once. Let the Governor of every jail send his prisoners there; let a tenth part at least of our politicians join them; and let a good large squad of our political parsons accompany the expedi-tion, with Henry Ward Beecher at its head and Theodore Parker at its tail. At the same time let the South send the people it can best spare; its editors, for instance. Once there let them fall on bravely and fight it out to the last; if there are any killed, the country can bear it; and the nursing of the wounded, and the mourning for the brave dead, and the feeding the widows and orphans will usefully absorb the superfluous energy of the excitable portion of the people.

We are in favor of Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill; we supported it throughout as the true interpretation of the constitution, and as a just measure. We are in favor of Kansas trying to be a slave State: and we think it would be better for the Union that she were, as thereby the original equipoise and equilibrium between the free and the slave States would be restored. At present the North has the odd

It is natural that the people of the Northern States should be opposed to slavery, and that the people of the Southern States should be in favor of it. But no civil war need necessarily flow out of this difference in opinion, as was nearly the case in consequence of the imbecility and the wickedness of Pierce. The practical solution of the slavery difficulty is in a free fight between the Northern and Southern men of Kaneas, while the rest of the country

If Mr. Reeder raises his 10,000 men and \$2,000,000 we hope he will have shrewdness enough to lead them on some more profitable adventure than an invasion of Kansas.

WANTED- A KNOW NOTHING ORGAN.-The newspaper which officiates as the Koow Nothing organ in this city considers the Pope to be the most dangerous power in the world It accuses him of inventing new dogmas. cramming new superstitions down the throats of the faithful, and seeking to extend his autherity over the potentates and kings of the earth.

It is true that the Pope has set his seal on a new doctrine, or article of faith, namely: the miraculous conception of the Virgin, pure and in maculate. It is also true that in various spiritual matters the Pope has endeavored to exercise an extent of authority greater even than that wielded by Gregory the Great. But while his believers and his cardinals are issuing rescripts and bulls and concordats the governments of France and England-Catholic and a Protestant Powerare calmly and quietly notifying his Holiness that if he does not continue to keen the streets of Rome cleaner than Fernando Wood keeps ours, establish an effective police in the Legations, and protect travellers against bandits, they will take all his temporal power out of his hands: and upon this the poor Pope is sending a legate at top speed to Paris to explain and beg grane. The truth is that every intelligent person on both sides of the Atlantic looks upon the Pope and his car dinals and the Propaganda with the same amiable and good natured curiosity that one regards the Catacombs, and the ruins of Herenlaneum, Pæstum or Pompeii. They are mere antiquities, fossil remains of an age that ex pired nearly a thousand years ago; and their bulls and rescripts are of no more consequence to the world at large or to any one in particular, then the resolutions of the last Woman's Rights Convention at Albany, or the rescripts of Mrs. Abby Kelly, issued by the latest negro

worshipping assemblage at Boston. It is high time that the sensible friends of Mr. Fillmore took steps to ledge the editor of their organ in some lunatic asylum, and picked up some fourth rate reporter to fill his place. Common sense and good taste demand no less.

THE OPERA HOUSE .- The directors of the Academy of Music have called upon the stock holders for \$125 on each share, in order to relieve the institution of debt. What does this mean? What is the debt? How was it contracted? Why not do as Barnum has done : make "a clean breast of it?" The par value of the stock is \$1,000 per share, but sales have been made, we understand, at \$200.

NIRIO'S THEATRE.-The Ravel entertainments at this house continue to maintain their popularity. The thea tre is nightly filled to overflowing, a proof that when people get value for their money they will be liberal of their patronage. Last evening a new piece was produced those humorous partomimic exaggerations in which the Ravel genius loves to indulge, and which render supreme ly happy the juveniles who constitute such an important portion of the audiences of this house. It is entitled 'Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and is really one of the test pieces of its kind that this company, has produced. M. Marzetti, who plays the ape, is an admirable pantominist, and possessing in addition great flexibility of limb, his singerice are almost as natural as those of any of the Simia tribe. His intelligence, as is proper to his genus, takes the bent of continual mischief, and the drolleries to which his tricks give rise kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter. The assassination seems at the end, in which the ape carisatures modera melodrama. is capital, and forms an excellent eliman to the other absurdities of the piece. At its close M. Marzetti we called before the curtain, and received the tribute of ap plause which his dexterity and souplesse merited. Mille. Robert, a very excellent dancer, made her debut in the ballet of " Les Willis." She possesses both flexibility and grace, and will prove an acquisition to the froupe.

Naval Intelligence.

A mail beg will be made up at the Lymnin R cons, Navy Yard, at noon of the 11th, for the East Indian sta-

The U.S. ship Plymouth dropped down from the Navy Yead, at Gesport, yesterday, and will shortly sail for Accapacia to take the place of the schoolship Proble I which min need of repairs .- Norfolk Herald, June 7.

TEBLATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTINGTELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. CONGRESS ABOUT TO RESUME BUSINESS -- MR. MARSH'S CLAIM - THE LAND BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESI

DENT-NAVAL AFFAIRS, ETC., ETC. A large number of Congress men have arrived from Cincinna'i, and it is ant'cipated that a quorum of bot Houses of Congress will be present to-morrow, and business will be resumed. Speaker Banks has returned, and re-

tumed the duties of the chair.

The Senate has passed a bill giving Mr. March, our Foreign Minister at Constantinople, the sum of \$20,000 extra compensation; but thereby hargs a tale. This apprepriation was opposed by Senator Broadhead, with so small amount of severity, principally on the ground of the ex Minister having received between forty and fifty thousand dollars for his four years' term, about half of which, the Senator from Pennsylvan's contended, had been occupied in pleasure trips to Egypt, the Holy Land, Germany and Italy. A rich time is expected when this bill comes before the House. Mr. Marsh is a favorite of the negro worshippers, and of course his claim

will receive their support.

The amount of Texas debt paid, to neon to-day, was

The President has signed the bills appropriating land or railroads in Wisconsia, Michigan, Alabama and

Louisiana.

The United States sloop of war Plymouth is to be sab stituted at the Navel School as the practice ship, in lieu of the Preble, found to be too small. She sailed from Norolk on Saturday last, for Annapolis, Robert H. Wyman,

Lieutenant Commanding.

The new steam frigate Colorado will be launched at the

Gesport Navy Yard on the 19th last. The President and Secretary of the Navy will be in attendance. Philadelphia by the morning train, and willispeak at the

Suchanan meeting there to morrow night. Mayor Magracer was inaugurated this morning and entered upon the duties of his office. It is said to be his ntention to decapitate every Know Nothing official holding offices under his disposal. The democrats are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of his insugura

PHIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1856. Mr. Bright being absent, Mr. Stuart was elected Pres

dent pro tem.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS. On motion of Mr. ADAMS, (dem.) of Miss., the bill t amend the naturalization law was made the special order for Saturday next.

THE PACIFICATION OF KANSAS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (nigger worshipper) of Ill., introduced a bill to restore order and peace to Kansas, proposing to bring it under the Territorial government of Nebrasks. Mr. TRUMBULL explained that the only object of the bill was to extend the Territorial government of Nebrasks over Kansas, and abolish the present government of the latter Territory and the laws made by their Legislature. He thought this proposition worthy of some considera-tion, as a state of thirgs now exists in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He did not care about having the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the con-

the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Forculas. (cem.) of Ill., hoped the bill would be referred to the Conmittee on Territories, who would report on it at an early day. It involved some grave questions, but he was glac to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that measure. The laws of Nebraska were made by the people of Nebraska, and the laws of Kansas oy the people of Kansas, but the proposition is now to abolish the laws made by the people of Kansas for their own government, and place them under the laws of Nebraska, which they had no voice is making.

and place them under the laws of Nebrasta, which they had no velec to making.

Mr. Thrustul said that so far from acknowledging the principle of the Nebrasha Kamas bill, he did not believe there was any principle in it. If was understood one way at the North and another way in the South. He would acfur this bil to reanner Kamass to Nebraska was not such a measure as he should prefer. He regarded the repeal of the Misscuri Compremise as the cause of all the mischief, and would be glad to restore takings to their former position. This was a temporary expedient, not intended to carry out his own wistes fully. He meant to complete out the complete of the meant to complete the such as an analysis of the was surry to see atrife in Kansas, and anxious that some measures should be imprediately adopted to restore peace in that unhappy Territory. by Territory.

Mr. Foreign said he was as arxious to have peace and

Art. Cotolias said ne was as a sixuous to have peace and quietiers resoured to Kansas as his colleagus, and he was also willing to yield something; but he would yield what rose of the people of Kansas refused to yield and that was implicit osedience to the laws of this land. If everybody would do this, there would be no difficulty in Karsas or anywhere elso. But if, instead of compositing the rioters and rehe's to submit to the laws, they were be nead under the laws of another Territory, the to be pased under the laws of another Terrilory, the Nevrarka likewise. He was unwilling to inflict upon Nebrarka likewise. He was unwilling to inflict upon Nebrarka like curse of strife and moviolence that cristed in Kansar. The people of Nebrarka have obeyed the law, and they have peace. In Kans at the law had been trampled under toot, and there was strife. The aboliticulate and emigrant and societies was stille. The abolitionals and engrant art secteives had not interposed in Nebraska to pervert the terms and meaning of the law of Coupress. The very fact that both Territories were created under one law, and that in one there was peace and quietness and in the other strife and controversy, shows that the lault is not to the law, but in foreign laterference. Strife and violence were the fulls of that interference in Kansas, but there had been nor-interference in Nebraska, and peace and harmony faut in foreign intercierone. Strie and violence were the
fruits of that interference in Kansas, but there had been
Lor-interference in Nebraska, and peace and harmony
had been the natural consequence. It his colleague
thought the Nebraska bil was understood differently
in the North soo the South, he had beiner read
the proceedings of the National Democratic
Couvenion. He would first that the principles
of the democratic party were processimed North, South,
East and West-every where asthe-proclaimed by the
unmineum vote of every State in the Union. True deanours a had no trouble in accepting it, and who were desermined not to be satisfied with it. The principles of
that bill were embodied in the compromise measures of
1860, and con firmed by the election of Mr. Piercela 1852.
Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the thing was covered up by
the Cinclona's Convention very much as it was in the
Nebraska bill. The language was ambiguous, and each
section understood it to sun their own views.

After some further debate between Measta. Trumbull
and Doug'ss, concerning the merity of the Nebraska bill,
Mr. Trumbull's bill was referred to the Committee on
Territories.

Mr. Foor, of Vt., addressed the Sanats on the bill

Territories.

THE LATE NAVAL ROARD.

Mr. FOOT, of Vt., addressed the Saints on the bill amendatory of the act to promite the efficiency of the navy. It was, he said, indisputable that errors had been committed and injustes indicated on the officers, and be should support such measures as would most effectually accomplied a correction. He argued that the President has no power to dismiss any commissioned officer in the army or navy, except in his executive capacity of carrying into effect the laws of Congress and sentences of courts martial.

Adjurged.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, June 9, 1856.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. By the reading of the journal of Saturday it appear that Mr. EDWARDS, (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removal of the seat of government from Washington to some point in Obio within five miles of Cincinnati. Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tennessee, moved to strike out the notice, contending that it could not there appear, as no quorum was present on that day. Ninsty-two members only voted, which, being no quo-rum, the House acjourned.

Renewal of the War in Kansas. Cmcago, Juna 9, 1856. The latest Kansas dates ounfirm the intelligence of s

fresh outbreak of hostilities. Captain Pattis' company having been overpowered by a force of free State men. General Whitfield left Westport on the night of the 2d. at the head of 100 men in pursuit. They were supposed to be about forty miles from Westport, on the Santa Fe read. Colonel Sumner also left for the scene of disturbance with eight companies of dragoons. The Chicago Tribune has a letter dated Lawrence, May 31, which that forces from Missouri are again invading the Territory, and farmers have been obliged to organize in com-

Enterprise, (pro-slavery,) and telegraphed from here, that nine abolitionists and thirteen pro-slavery men were killed in an ensounter between a band of 150 abolitionists and Captain Pattis's company, proves to be an exaggeration. Captain Pattis and McGee, reported dead, sre alive, and but two or three persons were killed it all. Copt. Patite's company was captured, the free State party peing greatly superior in numbers. Gen. Whitfield, with 100 men, has gone to their seasus.

Kansas Meeting at Westchester.

Westchester, Pa., June 9, 1856.
The meeting held here on Saturday to take into consieration the troubles in Kamas and other matters conec et with the aggressions of slavery, was very largely attended. John S. Bowen, who was attached to th Kaneas Commission as Clerk, addressed the meeting. Ap propriate resolutions, denouncing the outrages at Wash-

From Boston. The proposition to acrex Chelges to Roscop, on a vote the citizens was defeated by about 2,100 majority.

The Keystone Club at Wheatland-Sp

The Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Beck's Brass Band, arrived here on Sunday, at 11 o'clock

A. M., and this morning paid a visit to the Hon. James

Buchanap, at Wheatland, accompanied by a procession of citizens, to the number of two or three hundred.

president of the club, was introduced to Mr. Buchanan and said that, in behalf of the Key Stone Club, over

which he had the henor of presiding, he congratulated him as the nation's choice, adding, that the work, which

was but begun, they intended to carry on until victory

should crown their efforts.

Mr. Buchspan replied as follows:—

LANCASTER, Pa., June 9, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan replied as follows:—
GENTISMEN OF THE KENTIGHT CHUR.—I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you, not up n my nemication, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of our great republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demendated by the cinduct of a vast concourse ascendibled during the past week at Cincinnatt. Upon any similar cocasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music, and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnatt, where delegates from the people of the different States met in convention under the protection of the constitution and laws, and harmocinnst deflectanted upon subjects of vital importance to the country. Gentlemen, two weeks sirce I should have made you a longer especth, but now I have been plated upon a platform of which I now I have been plated upon a platform of which I now is simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and most an ew plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently aroad and national for the whole demonstrated for the whole demons of the whole demons a sufficiently aroad and national for the whole demonstrated.

insert no new plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole democratic party. This glorious party now, more than every has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the Constitution and of the Union. PRILADELPHIA, June 9-P. M. The Keystene Club arrived in this city this evening. They were met at West Philadelphia by a deputation of citizens, who, with music escorted them through the principal streets, the procession increasing in numbers until the ranks numbered two thousand. A salute of

The Insurrection in Hayti. BOSTON, June 9, 1858. The schooner Fearless, arrived at this port from Jere mie May 26, brings le ters confirming the previous re-

ports of an insurrection at Aux Cayes, in Hayti, and adde that the government had succeeded in putting the movement down. The par iculars had not been received at Jerem's when the Fearlers sailed. News from the Plains.

Sr. Louis, June 9, 1856. The steamer Genoa, from Fort Pierre 29th ult., arrived here yesterday.

Gen. Harney completed a treaty with the Sloux Indiana on the 23d. The Indians have suffered severely from hunger during the winter. A company of voyageurs, from the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, April 15, report an unusual quantity of

snow on the mountains.

The Genoa brings 11,000 robes and furs. She met, on the 10th ult, the United States steamer Wm. Baird,

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Ratiro

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, June 9, 1856. A laboring man, named Thomas Gilbert, was instantly

killed at this place, this afternion, by the express train for A bany. He was walking on the track, and paid no attention to the whistle. He had been discharged from the road about fifteen minutes before, and remarked to the foreman, as he walked away, that he didn't care where he went to. He was an unmarried man, about 35 years of age.

A Prisoner Serenaded. Several hundred friends of Brigadier General Small, now in paison for coatempt of court (Supreme Court) marched in procession to Moyamensing prison to-night for the purpose of serenading him.

Southern Mail. We have no mail to-night south of Charleston.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania fives, 83; Reading
Railrosd, 46%: Long Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 14½;

Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½.

Sales of 4,050 bushels of wheat to-fay, at \$1.70 for white Canadish, and \$1.12½ for grown Mediterranean.

at --0,000 bushels, at 35c. measure and 33s. weight, for aradian.

aradian.

Buffalo, June 9, 1856.

Flour steady; sales to-day 1 200 bile., at \$4 50 a \$4 81 for good to extra Michigan; \$6 a \$6 50 for choice to extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat—19,000 bushels. at \$1 for hicsgo spring and \$1 66 for Wisconcia Club. Corn mer; sales 28 600 bushels, at 29c. a 20c. for warm, and 4c. a 25c. for sound mixed. Canal freights are lower, chesing at 12½c. a 13c. for corn, and 16½c. a 17c. for wheat, to New York. Receipts during the forty-eight hours ending noon to-day: 19,445 bbis. flour; 59,773 bushels wheat; 48,000 bushels corn, and 36,692 bushels of 1ye.

The Cape de Verde Sufferers. H. W. Smith, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of

(through James H. Hackett, Esq.,) of the following donations, viz :rations, viz :
Wm. B. Astor, Etq.

Stephen Whitney, Erq.

James H. Hackett, Esq.

A frier d of Mr. Hackett

Another "Another "Mss. Wynkcop, of Delaware..... Also, not previously acknowledged :-
 John Nicholson, Esq., 50 Pine street.
 \$100

 James Neavy, Esq.
 100

 Heory Dwight, Esq., Geneva, N. Y.
 10

 176 Washington Stream, 9th June, 1856.

Unraid Letters -Two letters, directed to Thomas J. Layard, and P. Pfieffer & Co., New York, were detained at the St. Louis Post office, Jane 2, for want of pre-pay-

COURT CALENDAR—This Day,
50 PRESS COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 594, 1828, 412, 341, 72,
174, 337, 22, 862, 864, 868, 870, 872, 874, 875.
SUPPLEME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 39, 58, 137 to 144,
143, 166, 159, 171, 186.
SUPPLEME COURT.—Nos. 302, 633, 490, 453,454, 388, 647,
265, 445, 663, 664, 665, 521, 188, 648, 378, 493, 691, 91,
461, 475, 55, 579, 202, 84, 198, 637, 17, 536, 603, 659, 457,
381, 627.
UNION STATES PROSECTION. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 19, 17, 26, 28, 34 to 38.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 97, 710, 521, 683, 763, 764, 115, 375, 684, 759, 794, 795, 797, 798, 800. Part 2.—Nos. 353, 354, 719 to 793 %.

"Give us but Light."—During the "heuted term" we are about to experience in the political vorid, the people will want light to note the "croles" and "circles" of the politicians in AMERICAN WEREST PRESS, the cheapest and best newspaper in the world, launed every Friday moraling, propress to furnish the people with light in result to the doings of the politicians, office holders and expecting neither "pension, not nor place," its whole aim will be 50 give the people a correct account of passing events. Issued every Friday moraling, at only 31 per year; furnished to agencies at \$50 per hundred, cash in advance. Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per line. All orders must be addressed to the proprietor, northwest conner of Fution and Nassacus streets New York.

to the proprietor, northwest collect of Fution and the streets New York.

To the Hatters in the City and Country,—
We have just introduced our third style of gentlemen's straw
hat which may be considered in every way equal if not supefor to any before effered to the public. The color being of a
dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of
not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of
the principal objections to the wearing of a straw hat. The
shape is a slight sell crown of four and a half inches high, the
brim four inches wide, with a double edge, which gives protection to the face, as well as additional firmness to the brim.
We have every confidence in dering the above style called the
Hiswaths, as being a light as well as a durable style of sucmeribal. For sale by the case only.

A. Likland & CO., 180 Broad way.

Expenseheld's Hais Give an Air of Refinement to the features. Lock at his leading summer styles of consumeres and aceky Montain beavers—his aplendid straws and Prasmas. Cheapress, stegance and match ess workmanship characterize his attractive fabrics.

ENP B. SCHEID, 118 Reseau street.

Leary & Co., Leaders and Introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hate. The summer styles for June, 1856, is this say offered. In variety they are unsurpassed, constitute of Recky Mountain silvery beaver; the ever popular and unrivalled plain castor; the Hagian hat," just imported, with every description of noglige hats adopted to gentlemen. White Fracamae, at high and low costs; senset, Oanton and English turn white braid, in the straw but department, will must be approval of our numerous resident and non resident customers.

A Prize in The Lottery.—Speculators in later and policy tickets rarely ranged, but the automate of KN-LX his lastice, of No. 312 Broadway, as every purchase secure a prize, Economber.

at id. To London four was engaged at 2e. 10id. men seed at its. Jet tieter.